

ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1964



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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Royal Borough of New Windsor.

The Medical Officer of Health in presenting his Annual Report for 1964 has varied the former practice of relating all comment to the statistical year. Each year's report contains statistical details for that particular year but as the statistics are not available until the middle of the following year the report can, if delayed further for other reasons, be almost a year out-of-date. It is felt therefore that although statistics and any comment thereon relate to 1964, it would be best in all other matters to have comment up-to-date at the time of writing which is carried into the second half of 1965.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman ... Councillor I. KEELER
Vice-Chairman ... Councillor H.H. BASFORD
The Mayor ... Councillor J.T. GOSS

Members

Ald. A.J. Head Cllr. J. Goulding
Cllr. K. Barker Cllr. Miss G.F.
 Hanbury Williams
Cllr. Mrs. N.I. Edmunds Cllr. Mrs. M. Onley

Cllr. Mrs. Margaret Smith

WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman ... County Ald. Mrs. M.E. SOUTH
Vice-Chairman ... Councillor I. KEELER

County Council Representatives

Cty. Ald. Mrs. M.E. South

Cty. Cllr. R.F. Dyason

Windsor Borough Council Members

All Members of the Public Health Committee

Co-opted Members

Dr. E. Rickards Dr. K. Walter

Mr. R. Coe

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

S. J. McCLATCHEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part-time)

F. A. LYNE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors

S. F. BURKITT, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

M. G. GRAVETT, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Pupil Public Health Inspector

K. C. POTTS (Appointed 21.9.64)

Health Visitors

Miss A. MELLUISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. J. M. M. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. D.W. WOOLCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. A. HELE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. GOODMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Appointed 1.1.64)

Miss G. VINNICOMBE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Transferred 1.7.64)

Mrs. E. CHAPMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Seconded 13.7.64)

Chief Clerk: Miss D. E. ROGERS

Clerical Staff

Miss R. C. HUNT

Mrs. B. HALEY

Miss C. CLAXTON

General Assistant: Mr. S. HOWARD

LIST of CLINICS held in WINDSOR

Clinic	Windsor	Dedworth
Immunisation and Vaccination	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)
Child Health	Wednesday) 2 - 4.30 Friday) p.m.	Tuesday) 2 - 4.30 Thursday) p.m.
Mothercraft & Relaxation	Monday & Thursday afternoon by appt.	Wednesday afternoon by appointment
Midwives Ante-Natal	-	Monday afternoon
Hospital Ante-Natal (leased to H.M.C.)	Tuesday afternoon Friday morning	-
Family Planning	-	Thursday morning
Hearing Assessment	-	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)

THE FUTURE OF THE CHILD HEALTH SERVICE

There was a time when family doctors regarded with suspicion and even resentment the work of the local authority clinic doctor and this was more evident before the National Health Service Act came into being as the clinic doctor could have rendered unnecessary a visit to the family doctor and hence affected his pocket.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service Act in 1948, the relationship between General Practice and the Public Health Service has improved and indeed there is no doubt that the clinic doctor by seeing, advising and reassuring parents and children in clinics has eased somewhat the load both to family doctors and paediatricians. It is felt that quite a proportion of family doctors simply have not been able to spend the time which is often necessary in reassuring a parent about her child who needs no actual treatment. Some of these patients have been referred to a paediatrician and some have gone to the clinic doctor for a second opinion which in both cases is unnecessary and undesirable.

More recently it has become evident that a great number of general practitioners are anxious to take over much of the work carried out by the local authority clinic doctor. This is desirable and is to some extent the result of more recent teaching in the importance of preventive medicine. It is however time consuming if it is to be done well and if the present picture of the overworked family doctor is accepted it leaves one in some doubt as to the same standard of overall care being maintained. It is perhaps best that separate sessions or clinics should be maintained as distinct from inclusion of "well babies" in a practitioner's general surgery and, with the attachment of health visitors and the predominance of group practices, this should not be difficult. Whether these sessions should be held in a doctor's own surgery or whether the family doctor should use the local authority clinic is a matter of opinion. It is felt however that if a doctor is to use a clinic he should only see his own patients or those of his colleagues in the group practice.

This then leads to the logical step of establishing a Health Centre, part of which can be leased to the family doctor for his use for all branches of his work and the remainder incorporating all the other services of the local authority so that the two services work closely together. Co-operation cannot be dictated

by direction from government offices but is dependent on the will of the individuals on the spot to work together in harmony.

There is much work to be done by local authority doctors in developing new procedures and though it seems likely that eventually their numbers may be fewer and their work more specialised, there is much to be gained by the individual child and parent from a unification of responsibilities in their care provided that there is no lowering of standards.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

It has been found that the incidence of congenital defects is higher in certain associations with pregnancy and childbirth and a special register is kept, details of which appear on the following page. In selected categories follow-up is carried out and in time the statistical information may give a lead to some new preventive field. At the same time it registers those who may need some special attention in due course on account of some physical or later evident mental defect.

Phenylketonuria detection, as has been mentioned in earlier reports, is now a routine examination at about 6 to 8 weeks. Two spaced tests are carried out by Health Visitors on all babies.

As time goes on consideration is given to a child's development. There are normal variations in the different stages within certain limits and as the Health Visitors are the only persons who see 100% of the child population it must be their responsibility to detect possible variations outside the normal and refer them for further opinion. In this respect the local authority doctor is developing, being trained and gaining in experience. It is only with experience of large numbers following this training that sound judgement can be made and it is hoped that family doctors will make use of this training and experience by referring cases to the local authority doctor. It must be remembered that the local authority has a statutory responsibility to ascertain those children in the population who, through either physical or mental handicap, need special consideration in education. Local authority doctors are in the best position to know the services which are available for such children and paediatricians generally co-operate with the health department in this respect. Indeed consideration may well be given to the attachment of a senior medical officer of the local authority on a sessional basis to hospital paediatric clinics.

Special Observation Register

- A Everything Normal
- B Premature Birth
- C Post Maturity (two weeks or over)
- D History of abortion or miscarriage

Genetic

- 1 Family history of deafness or dumbness
- 2 Maternal history of asthma

Ante-Natal

- 3 Virus infection (or contact with rubella or influenza before 16th week of pregnancy)
- 4 Other acute infections
- 5 Treatment for Tuberculosis during this pregnancy
- 6 Positive W.R.
- 7 Diabetes of Mother
- 8 Ante-partum haemorrhage
- 9 Rh. negative with anti-bodies
- 10 Toxaemia severe enough to require bed treatment
- 11 Uterine condition which has required X-ray or version
- 12 Streptomycin given during pregnancy
- 13 Cortisone given during pregnancy

Peri-Natal

- 14 Prolonged labour
- 15 Precipitate labour
- 16 Malpresentation
- 17 Multiple birth
- 18 Forceps delivery with rotation
- 19 Caesarian section
- 20 Foetal distress

Post-Natal

- 21 Anoxia with limpness
- 22 Birth shock (cerebral irritation)
- 23 Severe jaundice
- 24 Exchange transfusion
- 25 Respiratory infection
- 26 Other infection
- 27 Cyanotic attacks - difficulties in establishing breathing
- 28 Feeding difficulties - necessitating tube feeding
- 29 Convulsions
- 30 Congenital malformations

AUDIOLOGY

A number of defects will not become apparent until a child is perhaps of school age and in recent years much more attention has been paid to the partially deaf. It is important that such children should be discovered at an early age, but the less obvious ones may not be detected before school age. It is therefore necessary to consider a child's hearing on routine examination or by a screening procedure soon after entry to school, and to deal with the increasing number requiring accurate assessment a special clinic has been established. Here a specially trained School Medical Officer and the Teacher for the Deaf work together firstly to assess if and to what degree deafness exists and, if it exists, to arrange suitable help so that maximum educational benefit is obtained.

As time goes on it is intended to increase the scope of this clinic so that in cases of doubt pre-school children may be referred for assessment.

It will be appreciated that the more serious hearing defects should be picked up earlier and previous reports have dealt with this as it applies to the young infant.

WHERE WE FAIL

One swallow does not make a summer neither does one case of difficulty or hardship relating to health services mean that the service is particularly inadequate.

Foremost in mind in relation to this is the Domestic Help Service which has remained at much the same level over the last 5 years. It has not always been easy to find immediately a new home help when an urgent case arises but it is usually possible to switch temporarily a helper from a less urgent case or to find one who will accept an increase in working hours. Generally the supply satisfies the demand and it is not necessary to maintain home helps on the list who cannot be given an adequate and economic number of working hours.

The main difficulty is in dealing with the very small number of demands for confinements as obviously only an approximate idea is possible as to the onset of labour. One instance has been cited where it had not been possible to guarantee a home help for a confinement for more than a few hours daily. In the end however the lady concerned was able to make satisfactory arrangements privately. Often the

/problem

problem is not so much one of help for household duties but help in looking after young children during the day. It is however not unreasonable to hope that friends and neighbours will help out in this way and complement the assistance given by the Domestic Help Service. It will be a sad day when all neighbourly friendliness and help is taken over by the State.

Persistent enquiry from mothers soon after confinement has revealed no evidence of particular inconvenience in any instance. The cost of a home help appears to be an important reason for not requesting the service and the majority of mothers prefer help from husbands, relations, friends and neighbours. Perhaps one might here be glad to remember the very frequent and willing acceptance of responsibility by patients' mothers and mothers-in-law. There are approaching 200 home confinements annually.

WHEN WE FAIL

As about 90% of Windsor's 500 new babies each year are immunised against 5 different diseases, necessitating 8 visits each within 18 months, it will be appreciated that with twentyfive 90 minute sessions annually an appointment system cannot allow for many hitches. Appointments are spaced every 15 minutes so that nobody need wait longer and in fact frequently there is no waiting time at all. However in spite of every effort there is a tendency for mothers to bring their children in advance of the appointed time. It is impossible for the busy clerk to hold these children back so that on two or three occasions during the year unreasonable delay has occurred. One can be sure of finding some children waiting 15 minutes before the appointed starting time and advantage has been taken of this but it would be unwise to publicise it.

DEDWORTH CLINIC

By the middle of 1964 it was apparent that the numbers attending the new Dedworth Clinic were approaching the level at the former clinic at Vale House. It can now be said that the Dedworth Clinic is functioning at comfortable capacity as far as Child Health sessions are concerned. The clinic is used weekly by district midwives for ante-natal sessions. Sessions are also held weekly for a Family Planning Clinic and monthly for an assessment clinic for partially deaf children. Monthly sessions continue for vaccination and immunisation and evening meetings are arranged in the Health Education programme for adult groups.

NURSING STAFF ATTACHMENTS

At the time of writing this report arrangements have been made for the attachment of Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses to the practices of family doctors. The main difference as far as midwives and district nurses are concerned is that instead of being associated with a particular district they will restrict their work to the patients of a particular doctor or group of doctors.

Inevitably there will be found a few families whose doctors' surgeries are outside the county boundary but these will continue to be the responsibility of the local nursing staff in spite of the attachment to other practices.

As far as the day to day work of the midwife and the district nurse is concerned there will be little change except for relatively more scattered areas as already their work has been closely associated with the family doctors' needs. With health visitors however the attachment system should bring about a much closer association between general practice and local authority staff. This closer association has been encouraged for many years and this new step seems to be the logical move.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

More and more voluntary organisations are being formed for groups of children with particular handicaps and some even to the extent of establishing assessment clinics. Local authorities were slow to make adequate provisions for certain handicapped groups and to some extent their failures were shown by public opinion. It is not felt that all demands can be anticipated but in due course, where a particular need affecting a sufficiently large proportion has been made apparent, the local authority may take over the responsibility. Voluntary organisations therefore form a useful purpose in stressing a need but there is always the danger that any particular group publicity and public generosity is out of proportion to the relative need having in mind the need of other handicapped sections of the community.

On the other hand voluntary organisations do provide a great social outlet particularly for the parents of handicapped children and participation in the activities by both parents and children is to be encouraged. It should be stressed however that the ethics of medicine must be maintained and on no account should the names of handicapped children be given to these societies and associations. The simple procedure is to give the name of the secretary of the appropriate society to the parent with the suggestion of making contact.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid year 1964)	29,030
Number of Inhabited Houses 1964 (estimated)	7,862
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1964	£1,265,946
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ending 31.3.65)... ..	£5,109

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1964

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	3
Lung, Bronchus	16	2
Breast	-	6
Uterus	-	4
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	11
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1
Diabetes	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	20
Coronary Disease, Angina	31	22
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2
Other Heart Disease	11	15
Other Circulatory Disease	7	11
Influenza	-	1
Pneumonia	7	2
Bronchitis	6	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3
All Other Accidents	-	3
Suicide	1	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	127	126
	===	===

Births

				<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	...	...	...	272	261	6	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	256	243	6	1
Illegitimate	..	...	...	16	18	-	1

				<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...			18.4	18.4

Infant Deaths

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...			3	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	2
Illegitimate	..	...	...	-	-
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...			3	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	2
Illegitimate	..	...	...	-	-

				<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	8.7	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	9.4	20.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)				24.0	
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	Nil	

Infectious Disease Notifications

	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total noti- fied
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	3	12	36	49	2	-	-	-	-	-	102
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2

Tuberculosis

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year there were reported 1 inward transfer, 4 outward transfers, 69 recoveries and 4 patients were lost sight of, giving a total of 131 cases on the register at the end of 1964.

Maternity Services

	<u>No. of Windsor cases confined</u>
Princess Christian Maternity Home	84
Old Windsor Hospital	215
Princess Christian Nursing Home	8
Other Registered Maternity Homes & Hospitals ...	67
Total number of home confinements	167

Child Health Centres

Number of Births	533
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age	587
Number of new attenders between 1 - 5 years	113
Total number of attendances -- Windsor 4007	
Dedworth <u>4683</u>	8690

Domestic Help Service

Number of part-time Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1964	52
Number of cases served during the year	206
Number of hours worked	30,115

Immunisation

		<u>Primary</u>		
		<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Triple Antigen</u>	<u>Tetanus</u>
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	...	-	467	-
Immunised by family doctors	...	40	74	-
		<u>Booster</u>		
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	...	-	410	-
Immunised by family doctors	...	48	28	-

In addition, booster doses are offered to all on entering school.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 1964 vaccination of children							
under 1 year totalled	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Vaccinated by family doctors (Children and Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

Poliomyelitis

					<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Total number immunised -						
0 - 4 years	...	...	...	...	561	-
5 - 10 years	...	...	...	...	-	343

HOUSING

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act, 1957, during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 123 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 360 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 59 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 301 |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 19 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 34 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	80
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... .. | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By Owners | 3 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. | 0 |

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By Owners ... | 4 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 0 |

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 23, 24, and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders: | |
| (a) By Owners ... | 7 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 0 |
| (3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners to render premises in all respects fit for habitation.... | 0 |
| (4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit ... | 0 |
| (5) Number of Closing Orders determined, the dwellinghouse having been made fit ... | 0 |
| (6) Number of Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24, the dwellinghouse having been made fit ... | 1 |

(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit ... | 3 |

4. Clearance Areas

In January 1964 an area comprising 18 houses in Goswell Lane and Goswell Place was declared to be a Clearance Area, a Public Enquiry being held on the 5th May 1964 and the Order being confirmed with modifications.

5. Housing Act, 1957 - Part V - Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Figures received from the Housing Manager show that the number of families rehoused by the Council during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list	...	...	...	...	...	68
Rehoused from condemned property	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rehoused from redevelopment area	...	...	...	...	...	<u>73</u>
						142
						<u> </u>

Families rehoused during 1963 numbered 38

Housing Acts (Financial Provisions) 1949 - 1958

Number of improvement grants approved	56
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates under the Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Rodent Control

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Private Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	Total
No. of Properties in Borough	25	8239	1744	6	10,014
No. of Properties inspected as a result of -					
(a) Notification	7	332	20	1	360
(b) Survey under Act	1	161	1	-	163
(c) Otherwise (when inspected primarily for some other purpose)	0	359	433	-	792
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested	8	305	18	1	332
No. of Properties treated by local authority	8	305	18	1	332
No. of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-

In April test baiting in excess of 10 per cent of the sewer manholes was carried out on the Council's sewers. Twelve bait takes were recorded. Eighty-four manholes in the central area were subject to maintenance treatment, twelve manholes showing bait takes were baited to extinction.

Pet Animals Act, 1957

The occupiers of three properties within the borough held licences to keep a pet shop. The conditions of the licences have been complied with.

Disinfection

During the year no case occurred where it was necessary to make use of the steam disinfecting facilities which are available to the Council at Maidenhead Isolation or Old Windsor Hospitals.

The number of rooms disinfected was 5, in addition 11 articles of clothing were disinfected.

Verminous Premises

			<u>Houses</u>	<u>Rooms</u>
<u>Bed Bugs</u>				
Council houses disinfested	...	...	4	11
<u>Fleas</u>				
Council houses disinfested	...	...	1	3
Other houses disinfested...	...	...	6	28
<u>Other Pests</u>				
Council houses disinfested.	...	...	3	7
Other houses disinfested...	...	...	5	13

Sanitary Defects and Nuisances

During the year 396 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered, 122 informal and 25 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 62 informal and 24 formal notices had been complied with. In addition 77 informal and 11 formal notices which were outstanding at the end of 1963 had been complied with.

Complaints

Burning of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains - choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 (52 cleared at time of inspection)
defective...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food and Drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gutters and Rainwater Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Keeping of Animals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Accumulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pests - Ants...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bugs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fleas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mice...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Moles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rats...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Wasps...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke or Grit...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsound Food (Shops).	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Water Closets (defective)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/> 735

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis:

Article	Number Taken			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aludrox	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apple Jelly. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Arrowroot... ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Steak in Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Stock.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bemax	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bread	-	3	3	-	2	2
Breadcrumbs. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bread Mix... ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Browning	-	1	1	-	-	-
Buttered Rolls ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cake (Madiera) ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Canned Corned Beef	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carawheat... ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carroway	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coconut	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cochineal Extract.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crab Spread. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crisp Cabbage ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dairy Cream Sponge	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dried Fruit. ...	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ethmine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fermasel Tablets..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ferrodic Tablets..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Frosting Mixture..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Drinks ...	-	5	5	-	-	-
Fruit Malt Loaf...	-	2	2	-	2	2
Glycerine and Honey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Mix... ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Cloves ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Rice. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Honey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Mashed Potato..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Patty.. ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Metatone	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk..	5	1	6	-	-	-
Milk Top	-	1	1	-	-	-
Noodles with Egg..	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL (Carr.Fwd.)	5	52	57	-	5	5

Total (Brt.Fwd.)	5	52	57	-	5	
Olive Oil ...	-	1	1	-	-	
Onion Salt ...	-	1	1	-	-	
Pancake Mix ...	-	1	1	-	-	
Pepper (White).	-	1	1	-	-	
Pie Mix... ..	-	1	1	-	-	
Rose Leaves ...	-	1	1	-	-	
Savoroni... ..	-	1	1	-	-	
Sausages (Pork)	-	2	2	-	1	
Selsum	-	1	1	-	-	
Steak and Kidney Pie	-	1	1	-	-	
Sugar Confectionery	-	6	6	-	-	
Tinned Fruit...	-	3	3	-	-	
Tinned Peas ...	-	1	1	-	-	
Tinned Soups...	-	3	3	-	-	
Tomato Puree...	-	1	1	-	-	
Trice (Rice)...	-	1	1	-	-	
Truffle... ..	-	1	1	-	-	
Vinegar (Malt).	-	1	1	-	-	
Vitamin Tonic..	-	1	1	-	-	
TOTALS	5	81	86	-	6	6

Table of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Abnormality	Observations
173	Bread	Informal	Contaminated with lubricating oil	Legal proceedings against manufacture
204	Pork Sausages	Informal	Presence of preservative not disclosed	Representation to manufacturer and retailer.
205/ 206	Fruit Malt Loaves	Informal	Mouldy	Legal proceedings against manufacture
214	Meat Patty	Informal	Mouldy	Legal proceedings against retailer.
215	Sliced Bread	Informal	Mouldy	Legal proceedings against manufacture

Food Hygiene

During the year it was found necessary to serve 37 informal notices on owners or occupiers of food premises. At the end of the year 19 of the above notices had been complied with together with 18 informal notices which had been served previously. The number of food premises in the Borough is as follows :

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	7
Butchers	...	...	22
Catering Establishments..	...	...	56
Chemists	...	...	9
Cooked Meats.	...	...	3
Fish Fryers..	...	...	5
Fishmongers..	...	...	5
Greengrocers.	...	...	31
Grocers and General	...	...	57
Hotels	...	...	8
Public Houses	...	...	54
School Canteens	...	...	10
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	42
Wholesale Meat Depots	...	...	2
Wine Merchants	...	...	8
Works Canteens	...	...	8
			<hr/>
			327
			<hr/>

Milk & Dairies

(1) Distribution and Registration

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations:

Distributors of Milk	...	...	27
Dairymen	...	...	4

Four distributors are licensed to sell Untreated Milk, nineteen to sell Pasteurised Milk and twenty-four to sell Sterilised Milk.

(2) Special Designations

Phosphatase Test is a test to show the efficiency of pasteurisation and is dependent on the destruction of the enzyme phosphatase by "legal" pasteurisation temperatures. 0.25% of raw milk added to pasteurised milk can be detected in this way.

Methylene Blue Test depends on decolourisation of the dye by bacteria, if present, when added to milk. A sample of milk shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if it fails to decolourise in half an hour.

Tuberculin Tested:

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	6
Passed Methylene Blue test...	...	...	...	4
Failed Methylene Blue test...	...	...	...	1
Void tests	...	...	...	1

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	53
Passed both tests	...	...	...	49
Failed Methylene Blue test...	...	...	...	2
Void tests	...	...	...	2

Pasteurised

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	15
Passed both tests	...	...	...	15

Sterilised

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	2
Passed Turbidity test..	...	...	...	2

The special designation Tuberculin Tested was replaced by the designation Untreated as from the 1st October, 1964, although until the end of the year milk which had been pasteurised under licence in accordance with the regulations could be sold as Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

Ice-Cream

The number of samples submitted to bacteriological examination was 16 which were classified by the bacteriologist as follows:-

Grade 1	...	...	7	...	...	43.75%
Grade 11	...	...	5	...	...	31.25%
Grade 111	...	...	3	...	...	18.75%
Grade 1V	...	...	1	...	...	6.25%

Of the above samples 12 were of ice-cream manufactured in premises within the borough and 4 from mobiles giving soft service, the results being as follows:-

	Grade 1	Grade 11	Grade 111	Grade 1V	Total
Manufacturer A	1	1	2	-	4
Manufacturer B	3	1	-	-	4
Manufacturer C	3	1	-	-	4
Mobile Soft Service	-	2	1	1	4
Totals	7	5	3	1	16

Two samples of iced lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, one being found to be free from Coliform B, the other sample could not be tested as the ice-cream and the lolly had mixed due to rise in temperature.

Provisional grades of ice-cream are as follows:-

Provisional Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue
1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more
11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 hours
111	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hours
1V	0 hours

There is no legal standard for the grading of Methylene Blue test of ice-cream, but those samples in Grades 111 and 1V raise grave doubt as to the efficiency of their manufacture or storage.

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955:-

Ice-cream

Manufacturers in operation	...	...	...	3
Storage and sale	...	...	...	92
Sale only	...	...	...	30
<u>Preserved Food</u>	...	...	...	35

Water Samples

The following samples were submitted for examination:-

From water supply area (fluoride)	...	8
From swimming baths	...	5
From ditches etc.	...	1

Unsound Food

(1) Butchers' Shops (Wholesale and Retail)

Condition	Weight in Pounds												
	Beef				Mutton				Pork				Totals
	Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	
<u>ABSCESS</u>													
Head									29				29
Fillet									4				4
Foot									1				<u>1</u> 3
<u>BRUISING</u>													
Trimmings	84												<u>84</u> 8
<u>CONTAMINATION</u>													
Trimmings	11												<u>11</u> 1
<u>DECOMPOSITION</u>													
Clod and sticking	7												7
Hearts											9		9
Quarters	185				18								203
Kidneys				132							22		154
Livers				55							7		62
Side	279						133		70				482
Sirloin	32												32
Spleen											20		20
Top Side	222												222
Trimmings	61												<u>61</u> 125
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>													
Head									10				<u>10</u> 1
Totals	881			187	18		133		114			58	139

In addition 315 lbs. of poultry were condemned from butchers shops and hotels.

(2) Other Food Premises

The following is a list of the food condemned at other food premises:

Bacon	...	...	...	...	9	
Bread etc..	...	...	...	...	7	
Cereals	...	...	...	...	6	
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	4	
Fish	...	...	...	...	126	
Ham	...	...	...	...	84	
Nuts	...	...	...	...	22	
Shell fish.	...	...	...	...	8	
Sugar confectionery	...	...	...	...	55	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	323 lbs

Bottled Foods

Condiments.	...	...	...	...	2	
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1	
Peanut butter	...	...	...	...	7	
Pickles	...	...	...	...	32	
Salad cream	...	...	...	...	3	
Sauces	...	...	...	...	3	
Spreads	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	50 lbs

Frozen Foods

Cereals	...	...	...	...	2	
Cheese burgers...	...	...	...	...	2	
Cream cakes etc..	...	...	...	...	6	
Fish	...	...	...	...	178	
Meat	...	...	...	...	70	
Mousse	...	...	...	...	7	
Pies etc...	...	...	...	...	38	
Poultry	...	...	...	...	34	
Puff pastry	...	...	...	...	10	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>164</u>	511 lbs

Tinned Foods

Cereals	...	...	...	...	18	
Cream	...	...	...	...	3	
Fish	...	...	...	...	14	
Fruit	...	...	...	...	390	
Fruit juice	...	...	...	...	6	
Meat	...	...	...	...	411	
Milk	...	...	...	...	76	
Pie filler.	...	...	...	...	2	
Poultry	...	...	...	...	1	
Preserves..	...	...	...	...	20	
Puddings...	...	...	...	...	12	
Sauces	...	...	...	...	3	
Soups	...	...	...	...	26	
Vegetables.	...	...	...	...	<u>348</u>	1330 lbs

2214 lbs

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The attention of various shopkeepers within the borough has been brought to the failure to display various forms and notices required by the Act. The number of visits paid to premises was 205. The number of notices issued was six, all of which were abated together with two from the previous year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The work of carrying out inspections under this Act commenced and in nine cases the attention of the occupiers of premises was drawn to contraventions. In one case remedial measures were carried out before the end of the year.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

With the co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officer of the Berkshire and Reading Fire Brigade, various premises within the borough have been inspected, eight new recommendations having been referred to owners and fifteen means of escape in case of fire have been provided.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced	29	20	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced	111	99	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced (excluding outworkers' premises)	26	39	-	-
TOTAL	166	158	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions Instituted
Want of cleanliness	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	11	-	-	-
(c) Other offences	-	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	18	-	-	-

Outworkers

The number of outworkers returned on the August list was 56.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings in connection with contraventions or offences dealt with during the year are as follows:-

(A) UN SOUND FOOD (Section 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955)

- (1) Pork luncheon meat (Decomposing) which had been sold.
Fined £20. with 5 Gns. costs.
- (2) (a) Fruit malt loaf (Mouldy) which had been sold.
Fined 10 Gns. with £3. 18. 0. Analyst's fee.
(b) Fruit malt loaf (Mouldy) exposed for sale.
Fined 10/-d with £3. 18. 0. Analyst's fee.
- (3) Meat patty (Mouldy) which had been sold.
Fined £15. with 1 Gn. Advocates fee.
- (4) Beef sausages (Mouldy and Sour) which had been sold.
Fined £10. with 1 Gn. Advocates fee.
- (5) Brie cheese (Infested by maggots) which had been sold.
Case dismissed. 10 Gns. costs awarded against Council.

(B) FOOD NOT OF THE QUALITY DEMANDED (Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955)

- (1) White bread contaminated by lubricating oil.
Fined £15. with 5 Gns. Advocates fee and £3. 18. 0. Analyst's fee.
- (2) Sliced loaf found to be mouldy more than 24 hours after purchase.
Case dismissed.

In addition letters of warning were sent in respect of Sausages exposed for sale and extraneous matter found in a Savoury Duck.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551
Dwelling Houses -								
Housing Act Inspections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Housing Act Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Housing - re Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing - re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Housing - re Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
P.H.A. Inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
P.H.A. Re-Inspections (Housing).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
P.H.A. Inspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
P.H.A. Re-Inspections (other than Housing) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Section 60 - Inspections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Section 60 - Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Verminous Premises.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories -								
Building Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Mechanical Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Mechanical Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Non-mechanical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-mechanical Re-Inspections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Fireguards Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food and Drugs -								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Catering Establishments..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Dairies etc...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Food Hawkers..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
Food Transport & Handling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Meat Depots...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Samples taken.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Unsound Food - Condemnations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Hairdressers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1095
Legal Proceedings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Market and Stalls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
Meetings Attended...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Merchandise Marks...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Movable Dwellings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Carried Forward								6346

